



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the predilections of the instructor and the like. A rather careful reading of several sections reveals no serious faults, while typographical errors are few. We have not met any directions for injection; although starch mass is mentioned several times, no formulæ are given for its preparation. "Calkins" is referred to several times, but the beginner can hardly be expected to know of Calkins's work on the Protozoa. Aside from this, references to the literature are few. *Leucosolenia* occurs on p. 17.

J. S. KINGSLEY

Makers of Modern Medicine. By JAMES J. WALSH. Fordham University Press. 1907.

Dr. Walsh describes in this book the life and works of several famous men who are in a way the founders of modern medicine, but the names are hardly those which one would select as representing in a well-rounded way the foundation of modern medicine as a whole, since some of the very greatest are not mentioned. Vesalius, Harvey and Virchow would certainly deserve places if there were any intention of making such a complete list, but in his preface Dr. Walsh explains that this is a series of sketches which may be followed by others. In these subsequent sketches we may perhaps hope to find some mention of the great surgeons who have done so much to help in building the foundations. Morgagni, Auenbrugger, Jenner, Galvani, Laennec, Graves, Stokes and Corrigan, Müller, Schwann, Bernard, Pasteur and O'Dwyer form the subject of the sketches, which are very uniform in plan and general treatment.

Perhaps the most striking thing in this uniformity is that every one of the men described was of the Catholic faith and the essays in each instance lead up to a discussion of their devotion to the church, and to the dominant idea that great scientific work is not incompatible with devout adherence to the tenets of the Catholic religion.

Dr. Walsh recognizes well the salient characters of these men, the great teachers, the great humanitarians, the toiling investigators and the brilliant geniuses who make one step into the unknown, and makes clear too

the interdependence of these qualities upon one another in the truly great. Thus there seems no doubt that in comparing Laennec with Auenbrugger we must see that while their most brilliant achievements were alike signal advances in the art of physical diagnosis, Laennec's power as a teacher, his discoveries in the realm of pathological anatomy and his deep human sympathies mark him out as a man standing on a higher plane than that of Auenbrugger. In any such series of essays it becomes necessary for the writer to form some such estimate of the relative importance of the life-work of each man and here doubtless many would differ from Dr. Walsh in some respects; but as far as he allows himself to discuss this, he is fair and his estimates well weighed.

The papers were written and published separately at intervals and later put together into book form, and this results in a good deal of repetition of monotonous discussion as well as of incident and quotation, but on the whole for the purpose for which they are aimed, the general instruction of the public in matters pertaining to medical history, they are, like the similar essays of Richardson, extremely entertaining and useful.

W. G. MACCALLUM

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES

The American Naturalist for July opens with a note on the "Agassiz Centennial," being the remarks of Charles W. Eliot. These remarks, being brief and to the point, and couched in smooth English give a much better idea of the charm of Agassiz and the great influence of his personality than do most of the longer articles that have appeared. A. W. Morrill gives a "Description of a New Species of *Telenomus* with Observations on its Habits and Life History," the species being named *Telenomus ashmeadi*. Frederic T. Lewis discusses "The Development of Pinnate Leaves" and D. P. Penhallow makes some "Contributions to [our knowledge of] the Pleistocene Flora of Canada," based on leaves from the interglacial deposits of the Don Valley,